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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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S-E-C-R-E-T

COUNTRY Hungary

REPORT

25X1

SUBJECT

DATE DISTR.

1 DEC 1957

25X1

1. Organization of the Police in 1950

2. Miscellaneous Industrial Information

NO. PAGES

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REFERENCES

DATE OF
INFO.PLACE &
DATE ACQ

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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eighteen-page report concerning the
following:

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2. Organization of the Hungarian Police in 1950. The report includes a drawing which purports to show the general appearance of the type of identification card carried by members of the Budapest Police in 1950.

3. Location of an unidentified munitions factory at Jobbagyí and some information on security measures, approximate number of employees

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The report includes a photocopy of a sketch of the munitions plant. On the face of the sketch is an explanatory legend

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4. Fragmentary information on the agricultural products collection bureau at Jobbagyí, including the name of the chief of the bureau.

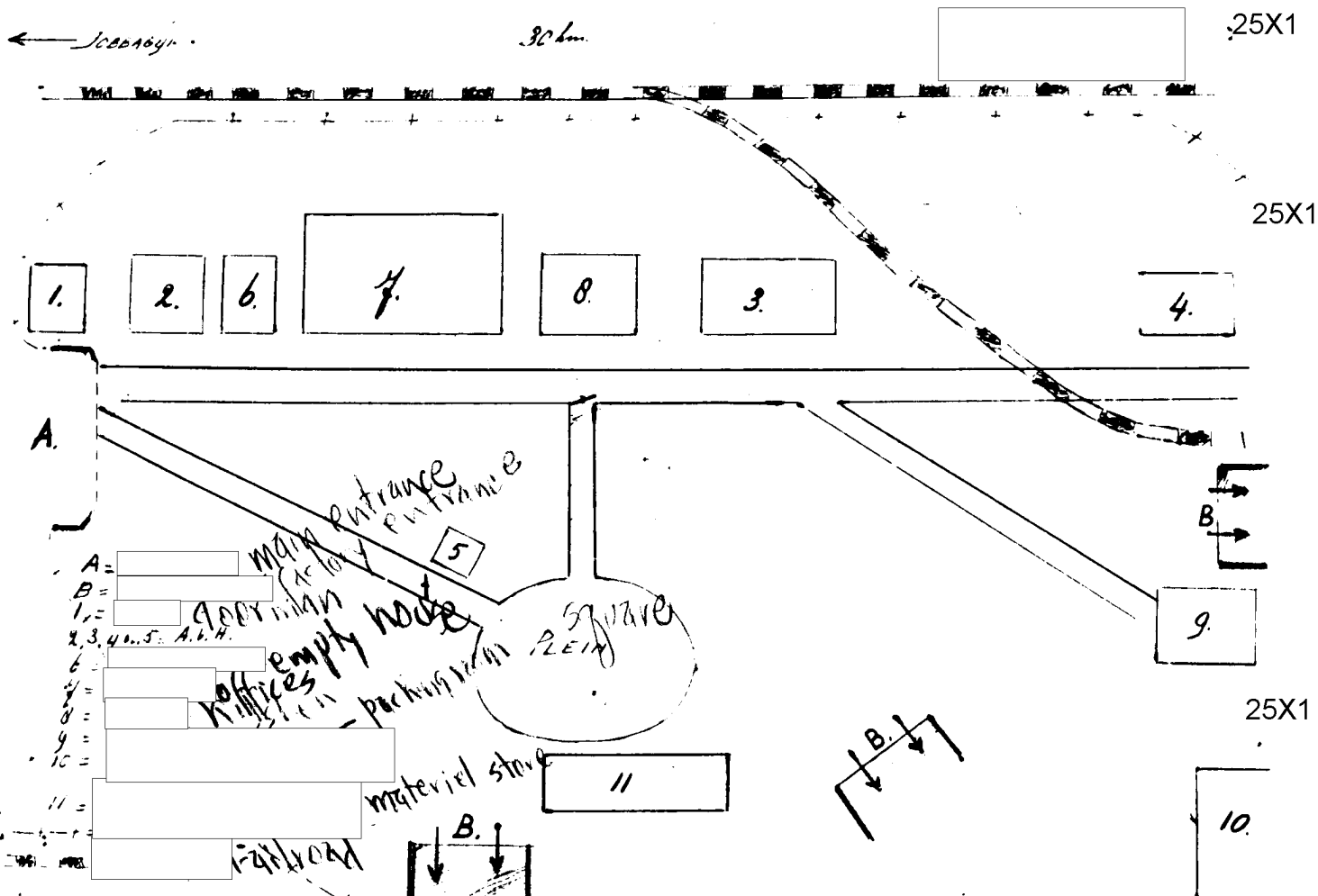
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Particulars Concerning Training, Employment, and so forth:

a. Education.

[redacted] the length of the elementary education is eight years. In general, the school was comparable with a public school in which religion training was also given. Now there is no further religious education in the lower schools.

[redacted] under the Communist regime the children who attend elementary school are also kept busy on Sundays. In this way, they are kept away from the church. This method is also followed in other branches of education. [redacted] the Mulo school a B~~u~~rgerschule and elementary education is continued there. The principal ~~st~~ subjects at the Lyceum were arithmetic, physics, business, bookkeeping; the only foreign language in which lessons were given was German. [redacted] teacher at the Lyceum was named Lajos PASZTOR.

b. Employers.

Kötzmor shipping company. This was a shipping company located in Budapest. Work there dealt only with horses. [redacted]

The owner KOTZ still lives, however.

Military Service.

[redacted] Usually one must serve for three years [redacted]

Franklin-Tánoulat Bookstore.

The street where this store was located -- Egyetem-u -- was located in

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[redacted] Budapest. There was a 25X1
large printing plant connected with this bookstore. The printing plant is
generally known in Budapest and still exists, now in nationalized form. The
bookstore has been abolished. They printed and sold chiefly Hungarian books,
whereas now many school books are printed. Also this printing plant now works
a great deal for the Communist Party. Just as in all other nationalized indus-
tries, a Party secretary is connected with this printing plant. Such a func-
tionary is independent of the administration and his word is law. Everything
connected with the industry is reported to the Party by him, such as personal
conversations, business developments, and so forth. One of the directors [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] was named BALOGH. 25X1

Tribon Ruhazatu R.T. Clothing Store.

[redacted] the letters R.T. are an abbreviation for "General"-- 25X1
i.e., INC. Subject got this job through one of the directors, who was his god-
father. This person was named Laszlo KUBINYI; he was pensioned as a General
in the Hungarian Army. He is deceased. The chief director was Istvan FOI.
It was a time-payment business, connected with the factory where the materials
were produced. [redacted] there were eight salesmen and five 25X1
representatives, plus ten men office personnel. [redacted] the name 25X1
of one of these salesmen, [redacted] MESZANOS. One of the representatives 25X1
was named GALAMBOS [redacted]

[redacted]
weaving plant [redacted] This weaving plant worked

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a great deal for the army and produced military cloths.

Manfried WEISZ weaving plant in Czepele.

[redacted] This weaving plant also worked chiefly
for the army. About 3,000 persons worked there and it was a continuous-process
plant. [redacted]
Labor. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

[redacted] In 1944 a large
part of the Hungarian workers who worked there were transferred to Germany.

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In 1945 Hungary was occupied by the Russians. The first occupation troops
in Budapest were Russian Elite troops. They were motorized and equipped with
heavy guns. They acted friendly toward the citizens, giving out cigarettes and
paying for what they bought. After them came other Russian troops with lighter
weapons. They were on a much lower moral level and stole Budapest blind.
Police.

In 1945 Subject joined the municipal police in Budapest. The hiring of
lower personnel was left to the Hungarian authorities. Although Hungary was
occupied by the Russians, the Hungarian Communist Party was not the government
party as yet, and one was not yet obliged to be a member of the Party in order
to get a job with the police. [redacted]

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[REDACTED]

25X1

[REDACTED] political training in the police service; this consisted of reading aloud and discussion of the book Rakosi-Per. This book dealt with the life of RAKOSI. [REDACTED] RAKOSI is a Jew whose name was formerly ROT.

25X1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the organization of the Budapest police in the year 1950 is added to this report as attachment. Also there is an attachment describing the police personal identification that was used by the police in Budapest at that time. [REDACTED] this identification card was changed [REDACTED]

25X1

[REDACTED] in the period 1945 to 1951 the chief commissar in Budapest was SOLYOMOSI. [REDACTED] He was taken prisoner by the AVH in 1951. [REDACTED] ~~He~~ Because of this imprisonment lay in the fact that in 1951, in the mine area of Pecs, there had been a mine disaster in which many people had lost their lives. The government said, however, that the number of victims was small. SOLYOMOSI, however, said that this was incorrect and that the number of victims was much larger than the government made it appear. Because of this statement SOLYOMOSI

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lost his job and was taken prisoner. This was generally known by the police in Budapest. As chief commissar he was very well liked by the personnel. In name, he was a Communist, but in reality he was not. About 10% of the police in Budapest at that time were Communists. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]
National police organization.

The uniform of all police officials in Hungary is the same. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] the
[REDACTED] chief of the national police has the rank of General and has his office at the Ministry of Interior Affairs. In the farm area, the police is divided into districts and the organization and conduct of affairs appear to be about the same as with the state police in Holland. The district commandant, as a rule is an officer having the rank of Major. There are also village and small town police officers. No members of the AVH are connected with these. The district bureaus, however do have AVH members. Political matters are taken care of by the AVH members in the district bureaus.

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[REDACTED] uniforms, organization, weapons, and communications at the disposal of the police: In 1950 Budapest was divided into 14 districts. In addition to the chief bureau there was a district bureau in every district. The organization of a district bureau was as follows: About 200 men strong. The chief is usually a Colonel. Also about 30 to 40 as research personnel. About 10 AVH people, two of them officers. The branches are as follows: Criminal Police (Hungarian name 'nyomozo'), Street Service, section for reporting and notification. The latter section consists mainly of administrative personnel. Every district office of the police has

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cards on the occupants of the district. All inhabitants of the district are obliged to report when they change houses, both outside and inside the district.

25X1

[redacted] a report must be given to the police office in Hungary. Also every inhabitant has an identification card and is obliged to have this with him all the time. Breaking this rule is punished by a rather large fine and, if repeated, with a prison sentence.

[redacted] police district offices were located in the following streets of Budapest:

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District I -- Pauler-u
 District VI -- Harsfa-u
 District VII -- O-u
 District VIII -- Vig-u
 District IX -- Ferenc-ter
 District XIV -- Thokolyi-u 14 t.
 District XIII -- Dandar-u

In addition to the district offices there are also three stations in Budapest, fixed police posts, for what are called the railroad police. The task of these police was the guarding of the railroad lines and inspection at the stations. Every office has about five fixed posts along the railroad line. Every office is in direct communication by telephone with the chief office. There is also a radio installation for the reception of police reports. The police reports are called in at the following times: in the morning from 0700 to 0800 1600 to 1700
 7/0700/0800/1600/1700 in the afternoons from 1600/1700/2300/2400 and in the evenings from 2300 to 2400
 the evenings from 2300/2400/2300/2400.

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25X1

[redacted] A person pointed out to them is arrested by the station police and then taken directly to the chief office. The Hungarian names of the stations where these offices were located were as follows: Nyugati, Keleti pályaudvar, Delipályaudvar. These offices had about 100 men, 4 officers and 20 NCO's. The chief is a Major. ~~The usual~~

The usual police uniform is dark blue. The difference between the railroad police and the other police is that the railroad police wear a cap provided with a broad red band, and have ^a winged wheel on the lapels of the coat.

The weapons consist of guns and pistols, of nine and 7.65 mm. caliber respectively. These weapons are of Hungarian make and are produced by a weapon factory in Budapest, the Danvia-Angol-u.

AVH - All political matters are taken care of by the AVH. Without exception, people who are politically suspect are taken in Budapest to the police prison, Fő-u. This prison is named for the street where the main entrance of the building is located. At the backside of the building there is also a street, and the building has a small entrance here where the prisoners are brought in. This street is Gyorskocsi-u. Among the people, the prison is named for this street. The prison is next to the Donau and is connected with the Donau by a canal. It is a public secret that the victims of the AVH are put in this canal and thus wind up in the Donau. This AVH prison has an awfully deep basement in which the cells are located.

~~Munitions/fac~~

Jobbagyi Munitions Factory (see drawing). [redacted]

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[redacted]
[redacted] Jobbagyi is a village about 100 kilometers

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north-east of Budapest. It is 30 kilometers from the Czech border. The munitions factory was in the immediate neighborhood of this village and the factory had been hacked out of the mountain. From the air this factory is very difficult to see, and a bombardment would have little or no result.

About 2,000 to 3,000 people worked in this factory, and inspection in the factory was made by a high Russian officer. The munitions produced were intended for pistols and guns. Originally this factory made components for tractors. [redacted]

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[redacted] about 20 women worked in the packing section day and night. When one goes to work here he has to sign a secrecy statement. Every worker has a pass for the section where he works, and he is not permitted to go into other sections. The guard is in the hands of the AVH. These AVH people are located on the terrain surrounding the factory, including about 16 fixed posts. [redacted] security measures taken there

[redacted] (visitor's passes, and so forth).

25X1

Some sections were connected with others by underground passages. [redacted]

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[redacted] The entrances hacked out of the mountain were closed off by iron gates and were guarded extra heavily by the AVH. The Party secretary at the factory at that time was named Jozsef TAKACS. He lived in a building in the immediate area and was a strong Communist.

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The administration buildings and such are located above ground, as are the barracks of the AVH, the kitchen, and so forth. Most of the workers are

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[redacted] in the hidden part [redacted]

25X1

The directors of this factory changed fast. As soon as anything went wrong, or production fell, another director was named. It was not necessary to have much knowledge of the trade to become a director of this factory.

One of the directors of this factory [redacted]

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[redacted] is named Laszlo BIRO [redacted] He was director in 1951 and was very popular with the workers. [redacted]

25X1

[redacted]

A sketch of the factory area

is attached.

[redacted]

[redacted]

in 1953 [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] there was a reduction in personnel, and only 1,000 persons remained [at the factory, evidently]. [redacted] the reason for this

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reduction [redacted] there was a large store of munitions, and [redacted]

25X1

at that time people were filled with thoughts of peace. [redacted]

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every farmer was obliged to give a certain percentage of his ~~pp~~ production to the state. [redacted] the farmers were told what they must produce and how much; [redacted] the administrative part [redacted] The chief of this office was Antal SZOBEEK, a strong Communist.

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At that time the mayor of Jobaggyi was Laszlo AFRA. He was a former officer [probably means officer of the army] and in name a Communist.

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[redacted] the government position toward religion:

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[redacted] attending a church in the farm area is hardly possible,

because of the inspection of the AVH. AVH people are present at every religious exercise in civilian clothes. In Budapest one can attend religious exercises more easily. There are many churches there and one can go

to the one or the other, not making himself conspicuous. [redacted]

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the position of the priesthood at this time is very limp. They too dare not speak out. [redacted]

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[redacted]
Impression of Reporters:

[redacted] 25X1


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Personal Identification With Which the Budapest
Police Were Provided in 1950:

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	03472	I
Photo		II
	Name	III
	Rank	
	Year	IV
	Month	V
		VI
Date		VII

Color. Yellow.

I. Service number.

II. Pasfoto

III. Family name and first name. Because there are many people in Hungary who have the same first and last names a number is put between the first and last name for the purpose of making a distinction between people who have the same names.

IV. Year of Validity.

V. Month of Validity. The name of the month stands in a little strip which can be pulled out and is renewed each month.

VI. Border script in the service stamp, reading as follows: Budapesti fokapita nysag.

VII. Police seal (red).

the identification certificate did not bear the signature of the holder. By showing this identification certificate, one could get free transportation on the tram.

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